NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.

Vol. XXVIII No. 8,722.

WASHINGTON.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS-THE SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22, 1969. A new feature in the matter of the Civil Tenureof Office act was developed to-day, which it is expected will lead to a speedy settlement of this embarrassing but important measure. In the first caucus of the Republican Senators, held to-day, the debate showed the fact that the leaders of the two factions were very determined, carnest, and bitter it their convictions. This became painfully evident when such men as Morton, Grimes, and Sprague party held consultations among themselves, and when the caucus reassembled a better feeling was manifest. The bolting Senators became convinced that they had erred, and if they should persist the tages on their side to make mischief if they so desired. A majority of the Republican Senators were opposed to repeal, and the balance of power was with the Democracy. They could have carried repeal, or de feated it, as they chose. Should repeal have been sucressful with their aid, a majority of the friends of the Administration in the Senate would have been or record as in a position of antagonism to the Executive. This would have been an unfortunate beginning, and had to be avoided. With these and other lar apprehensions staring them in the face, the Republican Senators went into caucus for the second time with a determination to harmonize, and agree apon some final action in the matter, on which the party would act as a unit. After two hours of consultation it was finally agreed to refer back the whole subject to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to frame a bill which shall embody the present law, with the exception of the first and second sections. This will leave the President the right to select his Cabinet officers at will, dispenses with the requirements that he report to the Senate his reasons for removals made during the recess of the Senate, and requires him to report to the Senate merely the fact of the removals having been made. A resolution to this effect will be presented to the Senate to-morrow, and immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Committee, it is exsected, will report the new measure on Wednesday, arst submitting it to a caucus to be held on that day. The Committee called on the President to-night and told him of the action of the party in the Senate, and sought his sentiments. It is understood that he expresses himself as satisfied with the result, it relieving him of the embarrassments of which he complained. The Senate will now go on with the regular business booked out at the beginning of the session, which includes the Georgia case, the bill for a redistribution of the currency, and the bill for the

At the Cabluet meeting on Friday last, the subject of the various offices at home and abroad was disenssed at length, for the purpose of deciding upon a general course of action on the part of the Executive ularly considered, and the united opinion of the President and Cabinet was that no removals of Republican office-holders should be made, except for cause, until the expiration of their commissions.

reorganization of the judicial system of the Govern-

In the Senate to-day the officers agreed upon at the cancus on Monday last were formally elected. Mr. Clapp, the new Congressional printer, will not take possession of the Government printing office until the 15th of April. The new Sergeant-at-Arms and Executive Clerk, Messrs. French and Morris, were sworn in, and entered upon their duties directly after the election. Mr. French was immediately beset by a crowd of men, women, and boys, for positions. The Indian Appropriation bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Tenure-of-Office matter, which came up as unfinished business at 1 o'clock, was laid over, and the bill to amend the Judicial System of the United States was taken up. But little progress was made on it, and the Senate at 2 o'clock adjourned.

The action of the House, to-day, showed that body to be in favor of immediate adjournment, but the course of the Senate, if persisted in, will make an adjournment before the latter part of April impos-

The House, to-day, passed the bill granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, and also a bill from the Committee on Elections, providing that where a member is returned as elected, who cannot take the test oath, the seat shall be given to the person having the next highest number of votes, and otherwise qualified; and a resolution was also passed preventing the disqualified person from receiving compensation for expenses or salary. Gen. Logan's bill dispensing with the office of Chief of Staff of the General of the Army, was passed without opposition.

The Cuban and St. Domingo question was resumed by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at their meeting to-day. The discussion lasted until nearly 12 o'clock, without coming to any conclusion, a portion of the Committee maintaining that it would be impossible to secure concurrent legislation at the present session. The matter was finally postponed until the next meeting. It is expected that the minister from the revolutionary party in Cuba, who will reach here to-morrow, will be able to furnish some additional information relative to the success of the insurgents. In connection with this matter, it appears from dispatches received at the Navy Department from the commander of the West India squadron, giving an account of the state of affairs at St. Domingo, that Salnave, in a conversation with the commander of the squadron, stated that they had offered the island for sale to our Government through the Secretary of State, but that nothing had been

of the United States Constitutional Convention, produced and cited by Mr. Edmunds in the recent debate on the Tenure-of-Office act, it will be interesting to know that this manuscript was recently submitted to the President of the Philadelphia Historical Society for examination and publication, and was by him rejected on account of its grossness and inde-

Commissioner Delano has indicated his intention to appoint Col. Dewitt C. Thomas Collector of the Second District of Indiana.

NO NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE TO-DAY THE REMOVAL OF THE VIRGINIA OFFICE-HOLDERS - SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION - THE ALASKA FUR TRADE-THE EXAMINATION OF WAR CLAIMS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] No nominations were sent to the Senate by the President to-day.

All the clerical force at the Army Headquarters in nond was engaged on Saturday in preparing new appointments for the State, the time having arrived, when, under the law, all persons who cannot take the test-oath are to be removed from office. Among the appointments for the city of Richmond is Col. Egbert, Chief of Police. It is noted as a curious fact that throughout the length and breadth of Virginia, with few exceptions, no marriage can be solemnized because of the removal of the clerks.

It appears from The Richmond Whig of to-day that everal Austrians will arrive next week, to settle a few miles below Richmond. A large influx of English-men will arrive at Norfolk in April, and arrange-

men will arrive at Norfolk in April, and arrangements have been made for an extensive importation of Germans. Letters received from the Netherlands, Russia, and other European States, show that there will soon be a large immigration to Virginia. Northern men are also preparing for settlement.

A sharp contest is in progress in this city over the Senate bill to protect the fur seals of Alaska. Gen. N. J. Dana, of San Francisco, representing the American-Russian Commercial Company of that city, has printed and laid before the House Committee on Commerce, a memorial criticising the bill as contrary, in some features to Republican policy, and objectionable in not providing that the highest bidder should be given the proposed lease, and suggesting its modification in several particulars.

The Board convened by Special Order No. 143, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office June 16, 1868, and consisting of Brevet Major J. A. Hardie, Brevet Lieut-Col. Dewitt Clinton, and Brevet Lieut. Geo. Gibson, have been in session at Washington thous eight mouths. The Board was convened for

Geo. Gibson, have been in session at Washington about eight months. The Board was convened for the purpose of examining into all cases where application is to be made to the War Department for

to the House, calls attention to the deficiency of the appropriations to complete the Custom-Houses at

appropriations to complete the Custom-Houses at Portland, Me., and Ogdensburgh, N. Y., and the United States Marine Hospital at Chicago. The United States Court of Claims, to-day, awarded to Dakin, Moody, Gilbert, and Secor \$59,000, the claim growing out of the arrangement for a Dry-Dock at San Francisco. The original amount of dam-ages was \$180,000.

Mrs. Grant to-day completed her selection of orna-Mrs. Grant to-day completed her selection of ornaments for the Executive Mansion from a large number brought hither by a New-York firm at her request. Those which have been placed in the East Room and the Green and Blue Rooms represent, among others, statuettes of "Night and Morning," and "The Union," a large malachite clock with side ornaments, and a clock of the style of Louis XVI., solid onyx and ormulu gilt and crystal vases mounted with real bronze, all of exquisite pattern and elaborate workmanship. The last named were awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition.

Chas. M. Wider, a colored man, has been recommended by the South Carolina Congressional delegation and indorsed by the Postmaster-General as Postmaster at Columbia in that State. He was formerly Deputy U. S. Marshal, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is now a member of

merly Deputy U. S. Marshal, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is now a member of the South Carolina Legislature, and is said to be much respected by the members of all parties.

anuch respected by the members of all parties.

A dispatch received to-day from Rear Admiral Radford dated Lisbon, Portugal, March 3, announces his arrival at that station on the Franklin on the 28th ult., after a passage of 17 days from New-York. The Franklin encountered a heavy southward gale, lasting from the 15th to the 23d ult. The Ticonderoga, Commander Pennock, arrived at Lisbon a few hours before the Franklin. The Ticonderoga and the before the Franklin. The Ticonderoga and the Frolic will return to the United States, in obedience to an order from the Navy Department, as soon as the necessary repairs now going on are completed.

OBITCARY.

HECTOR BERLIOZ.

The death of this celebrated musician was ced in Paris on the 9th inst. No particulars were given concerning the cause of the event, or indi-

Louis Hector Berlioz was born at Côte-Saint-Andre, France, on the 11th of December, 1803. He was the son of a physician of distinction, whose purpose it was to educate him to the same profession, and who sent himat an early age, to pursue a course of medical study at Paris. A musical career, however, had long been the object of Berlioz's ambition, and when twenty-three years old be deserted his college, and, in spite of paternal remonstrances, entered the Conservatoire. His father refused for a time to contribute to his support, and he with difficulty maintained himself by singing in the chorus of the Theatre des Nouveautes for the small salary of fifty francs a month. Under the in struction of Reicha, the influence of whose peculiar teachings has always been more or less perceptible in his works, Berlioz advanced so rap. idly as to gain in 1823 the second prize, and in 1830 the first prize, for musical composition. During his four years at the Conservatoire he wrote a Mass for four voices chorus and orchestra, the "Waverley" overture, a "Sym phonie Fantastique," a "Fantaisle sur la Tempête," cond "fantaisle," entitled "Scenes de Faust," the can tma of "Sardanapale," and a "Symphonic Funcbre et Triomphale," in commemoration of the revolutionary events of July. These works were highly valued by mu. sicians, mainly, it would seem, on account of the techni-cal proficiency and the remarkable skill in orchestration which they exhibited; but it does not appear that they attracted any degree of popular attention. In 1830 Berlioz visited Italy, not so much for purposes of study as of recreation. The Italian school of music was indeed at all times indifferent to him, and the few works he composed at Rome..." Lélio, ou le Retour, à la Vie," a monodraine; "La Ballade du Pêcheur" (words by Goethe); "Le Chœur des Rome—"Lélio, ou le Retour, à la Vie," a monodrame; "La Ballade du Fécheur" (words by Goethe); "Le Chœur des Ombres" (suggested by "Hamlet"), and two overtures, "King Lear" and "Rob Roy"—certainly betray no indication of Italian influence. Upon his return to Paris, in 1852, he discovered that the qualities which gained him the good will of the Professors of the Conservatoire were by no means such as would enable him to secure a rapid hold upon public favor. Several of his compositions were produced not only without success but amid the derision of connoisseurs and the denunciations of critics. With the view, as he declared, of establishing his position and diffusing his theories, he became a regular contributor to the Gazelle Musicale and the Journal des Débats, his writings in which were models of eloquence, force, and perspicuity. It is probable that he won more adherents by strength of argument than his musical works, unaided, could ever have obtained for him. He became the center of a little group of enthusiasts, whose united power was sufficient to induce operatic and other manacers to give him a hearing, though not to persuade the public to tolerate him. His first opers, "Benvenuto Cellini," produced in 1838, was a disastrous failure, and was condemned by every voice in Paris except those of Berliox and his friends, the composer himself endeavoring to justify the work in a series of essays than which nothing more brilliant and spirited has been known in musical literature. The world admired the writer, but refused to admit the claims of the composer. The disappointment and the mortification brought on a severe fit of illness, a circumstance which called forth a remarkable and unprecedented action on the part of the violinist Pagamin. He communicated his sympathy in the form of a present of 20,000 france, and his admiration by a bold statement that the erratic French composer was the equal of Beethoven.

Although unfortunate with his opera, Berlioz coloyed a certain success, about that the verse, and were r

the Secretary of State, but that nothing had been heard from Mr. Seward as to how the proposition was received.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided on the proposition of the several contested cases. In the case of Van Wyck against Green, the Committee decided to extend the time thirty days longer to take testimony. The Louisiana cases are to be considered an Wednesday, and the South Carolina prima facie cases are set down for Thursday. Covode's case was considered to-day, and will be continued to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee organized, to-day, in their new committee-room, and took up the case of Mississippi. They will probably agree to Gov. Boutwell's bill, with some slight amendments, which suthorizes the Convention to reassemble for thirty days, and to select the officers for the Provisional Government.

In view of the fact that a resolution thas been adopted in the Senate, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of publishing a manuscript private journal of the proceedings

the Théatre Lyrique in 1863. Here, as in the case of "Benvenuto Cellini," bad luck befel him, and the "Trojans" became for a season the laughing stock of the town. Although full of really striking and ingenious effects, and displaying a varied knowledge of orchestral and choral capabilities such as no other composer of the day excepting, possibly, Meyerbeer possessed, it was found to contain no single element of popular success. By critics and trained musicians alone it was regarded with interest.

While denied the public acknowledgments which he craved, Berlioz was not left wholly without personal marks of recognition. In 1839 he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and the office of librarian of the Conservatoir: and in 1836 he was appointed to the seat in the Institute left vacant by the death of Adolphe Adam. By his literary works he acquired hosts of friends and admirers in quarters where his musical achievementss would never have given him a footing; and even the hostility of these who were opposed to his æsthetic theories was disarmed by his masterly "Treatiss upon Modern instrumentation, etc.," a work the value of which to students, and to native musicians as well, cannot be too highly rated. It is not too much to say that it completely exhausts one of the broadest and most difficult subjects known to modern art.

Of the character and rank of Berlioz as a composer it is not necessary here to speak. His works are partially known in various cities of the United States, and his

in not too much to say this it completely exhausts one of the broadest and most difficult subjects known to modern art.

Of the character and rank of Berlioz as a composer it is not necessary here to speak. His works are partially known in various cities of the United States, and his style is so unvarying that it can be protty fairly judged by the smallest specimens. It is sufficient to say that he had no idelatrous passion for melody, probably because he was incapable of creating it; that he professed to represent the varying shades of human emotion, the most delicate mutations of joy, grief, rage, anguish, or despair, the most frivolous and the hollest sentiments of nature, by mere eccentric effects of tone and modulation. The orchestra was supreme with him; next in his affections stood the chorus. Single voices he used, but, it might almost be said, only upon comprision. The brilliancy and picturesqueness of many of his orchestral compositions are undentable. As examples of musical photography they are as perfect as such things can be. And it is certain that is entitled to the credit of having developed the resources of instrumentation beyond any other writer of his time. The means by which he has done so have often been fantastic enough, and there is little cause to wonder at the consternation which his carravagant experiments sometimes excited. No conventional usages were free from his reforming hand. He probably never wrote a single score upon the old established plans. He was the first (in his "Fantasis sur la Fempére") to divide the violins into eight paris. In "Roméo et Juliette" he introduced full chords of violin harmonies. In "La Mort da l'Empéreur" and "Lélio," he divided the double-bases into three and four paris. In the same monodrame he caused the clarinet to be wrapped in a leather bag; in order to produce the effect of a sordine or nute. In one passage of his Requiem he presented the extraordinary effect of a high chord of flates sustained only by the lowest notes of the tombones, the interval composer were on the whole good, either for art or for his own fame, is a question upon which we need not now

Berlioz was a little over 65 years old. The last years of his life were passed in comparative retirement, aithough he came indirectly before the public ten years ago, when "Alceste" was revived at the Grand Opera. The managers of that institution fixed upon him as the man most capable of any in France to restore the traditions and recall the exact spirit of Gluck's noble work. "Alceste" was superbly produced under his exclusive direction. He subsequently devoted himself to himself and his friends. Socially, he was one of the most delightful of companions; an accomplished scholar in almost every department of literature, and a keen and spiritual critic upon every subject of art excepting his own compositions;—there the bitterness of his many disappointments revealed itself. In one thing he was peculiar; he never contributed to the musical entertainment of any assemblage; in fact he could play no instrument except the guitar, notwithstanding his theoretical knowledge of them all. In personal appearance and manner he was remarkably like Mr. Seward, ex-Secratary of State.

GEN. SAMUEL FESSENDEN. Berlioz was a little over 65 years old. The last years of

GEN. SAMUEL FESSENDEN. A dispatch from Portland, Me., dated March 20, says that Gen. Samuel Fessenden, the father of Senator Feasenden died at that place, and inter of five years. He was in younger days eminent as a lawyer, citizen and politician, and had been comment as a large family of descendants, many of whom are distinguished in the public service. Senator Fessenden being

POLITICAL.

Ex-Senator Hendricks is supporting the Democratic Legislative bolters in Indiana.

William S. Goslee of Glastenbury is the Republican candidate for Judge of Probate for the Hartford District, Connecticut. The Republicans of the XXth District of

Connecticut have nominated Charles Underwood of Toland for State Senator. The Hon. Geo. Andrews and the Hon. O. J.

Shackelford are candidates for reflection as Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee at the election to be held on the 27th of May next, Dr. Gilmer, late Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Virginia, publishes a card to

let the world know that he does not intend to support the ticket recently nominated by the Republican State Convention held at Petersburg. The Hon. William F. Parrett, Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, composed of the Counties of Vanderburgh, Posey, Warwick, Spencer,

Perry, and Crawford, has sent in his resignation to the Governor. It is accepted, and his successor will be appointed in a few days. An election held in the City of Memphis,

Board of Education, resulted in a sweeping Republican triumph, the Republicans electing ithe Commissioner and three-fourths of the members of the Board of Education. tion. The election passed off very quietly and with a The Florida Union of Tallahassee strongly urges the necessity of Federal troops in that State, not

that active physical force is any longer necessary to preserve order, but that the moral influence of United States troops is needed in the absence of a State Militia, to prevent the restless and dissatisfied elements of society—the dregs of Secession and Slavery—from rising to the surface and making trouble again. In this view of the case The Union hopes that the order of the War Department transferring the 7th Regiment of United States Infantry from Florida, where it is now stationed, to Dakota Territory, may be

Prominent Rebels and Conservatives in Tennessee are apparently making a strong effort to bring about a better state of feeling between the parties in that State, which, if they are acting in good faith, may result in good to the community. A meeting was recently held at Nashville, having for its object the pledging of a hearty support to President Grant's administration, by all good citizens, regardless of party. The call was signed by ex-Governor H. S. Foote, A. S. Colzar, and J. B. White, Democrats, and Judge Lawrence, Judge Cary, A. Lover ing, A. B. Shankland, and Daniel Watkins (colored), Re-publicans—all representative men. At this meeting resolu-tions were introduced by Gov. Foote, expressing confidence in Gen. Grant as President, and urging all good citizens to yield to his administration a cheerful and energetic support, and to assist him as far as in their power in securing to the whole American people the enjoyment of domestic quiet and safety, and the full protection of the Constitution and laws. The resolutions also express gratification from the belief that a better understanding than formerly existed is now being estab-lished among the various classes of people, and hope that the day is not distant when all former dissensions and prejudices shall have passed away, and that nothing will in the future occur to disturb our social concord or renew civil strife. Speeches were made in support of these resolutions by Gov. Foote and A. S. Colzar, Democrats, and Mesers. Silas F. Allen, Judge Cary, J. P. Mitchell, (colored,) Judge Lawrence, and Daniel Watkins, (colored,) Republicans. The resolutions were adopted unanimously and the proceedings had altogether the appearance of the commencement of an era of good feeling in Tennessee.

A powerful steam saw mill on wheels is being built at Worcester, Mass. It is to be moved about the country and used wherever wanted. The machine

SOROSIS. THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Delmonico's rooms are the scene of many gayeties witnessed at the festivals of corporate bodies, out no insurance company's banquets nor the dinners of the Press Club are attended with such vivacity of spirits and of humor as when the light feet of the dames of Sorosis trip the big mirrored saloons. Yesterday, the fair ones held high conclave with closed doors, celebrating the first anniversary of Sorosis. A bas le chapeau at that name hereafter, Messieurs, for, by act of Legislature asembled, the potent Sorosis holds now its charter with all the rights and dignities that belong to any masculine organization. Nor is its charter the only claim Sorosis has to respect; its members, 6 at first, have increased to 83, the present roll call, and whether women know how to do business or not, the lady treasurer reports a balance of several hundred dollars above expenses.

Mrs. Agues Noble read the report for the last year, giv it appears that because ladies were not allowed on their the Dickens press dinner last year, that shrowd woman, Mrs. Jennie June Croly, set to thinking, and from that ens dinner and help pay for it like rational creatures, sprang the idea of the Ladies' Club. Six women, bright and sharp as needles, joined hands and swore the oath of Sorosis a year ago. "What's in a name!" may but its name was the rock on which the new association nearly split. Mrs. Wilbour found the name, Sorosis, while looking in the dictionaries for a suitable title for the Society; the only other name proposed at all implying the E Pluribus Unanimity of delightful things desired by the founders, was Umbil, signifying rays of flowers from one stalk. Sorosis was chosen, and Sorosis it has remained. Nineteen meetings have been held during the year, fifteen at Deimonico's, and four at the houses of different mem-bers. Be it known that the object of Sorosia is not to put down the natural enemies of their sex, as the Radicals have it, or to aid the down-trodden and aspiring, as the workingwomen, with a large W., mean to do; but con might be, with commendable humility the leaders of the Club movement essay to polish themselves and render the path of social life more buttercup and cowshippery,

if you will. Lo, and behold! the inspiring assembly in the redpapered rooms overlooking Fourteenth-st., easily disposed in the velvet chairs, chatting in simple forenoon shopping costume, the officers in dinner toilet, plain silk dresses with demi-trains, all easy and cheerful, as ladies in a railway waiting-room with an hour before the train starts. The blonde business face of Jennie June, who looks a woman quite capable of bringing opponents up standing before her; the beautiful eyes of Mary Kyle Dallas, the delicate checks of Daisy Howard, the dark aquiline face and keen eyes of Mme. Demarcst, who has it to say that she never slighted a thing in her life; Dr. Anna Dinsmore, calm, dignified, with a face to like and reverence for the womanliness there; the superior presence and fascinating smile Larned; the witty Miss Hillard, and the sensible Virginia Vaughan, with others as admirable and lovable, fill the rooms with gossip and light laughter. They scarcely need so many strokes of the gavel to bring them to order, as a mixed meeting would do, and the Treasurer and Secretary make their reports, beautifully brief and to the point; one lady moves a vote of thanks to Mr. Chas. E. Wilbour for a present of more than \$100 worth of printing for the Society; a vote of thanks to the Press Club for their invitation to join the Press Dinner last Saturday night, and a note of thanks to Mr. Delmonico for considerate favors shown the Sorosis during the year, are also urged; Mrs. Croly is elected President for the next year by acclamation, and a graceful address is read by Mrs.

Wilbour, from which these extracts are taken:

Women of Sorosis: Coming before you at the expiration of the first year, and standing for a moment upon the threshold of the next, it is fitting, before entering upon its unseen duties, to cast a glance over the past, and shape some dream of a method befitting the foure. If the evidence of strong vitality is to be found in a vigorous growth, we have certainly a constitution that may bid defiance to the frosts of contempt and the bitter gush of ridicule, for our darling of twelve moons has already attained a magnitude of the most flattering proportions. One year ago we were six; to-day we are twenty. Then was the untried experiment before us, with no model by which to shape our unique organism, and no assurance that the advanced thinkers and doers, the women of culture and experience, would sympathize with the effort to bring such elements together in a social reunion, and a still standard is only a modest promise of what we may expect. The day has gone by when it would serve the interest of a respectable journal to ridicule and depreciate us. The pebble we have dropped in the slogish pool of society, has sent out a ripple of ever-widening influence, and stirred the placid surface with some motion of netlicetual life. We had no precedents for our enterprise. We have set sail upon an absolute untraveled sea, to an undiscovered port. We only know that by following the meridian light out a ripple of ever-widening influence, and stirred the placid surface with some motion of intellectual life. We had no precedents for our enterprise. We have set sail upon an absolute untraveled sea, to an undiscovered port. We only know that by following the meridian light of a genial followship, we shall reach the Fortunate Isles, somewhere out yonder, in the purple distance, where the carol of the bird and the song of the breeze are but the echo of the happy souls who breathe the air of Elysium. The ancient constellations are over us to no purpose, for they only beacon the paths that have been furrowed by a thousand keels before. We can learn little for our navigation, from the experience of voyagers on other ventures. The brave defenders of Woman's Rights have their flag of political freedom and equality nailed to the mast, and their fearless crew stand by the guns, with a perpetual vigilance for a prompt discharge of their duties and a broadside when any piratical man-of-war comes across their track. But this is not our errand, though we bid them God speed in every effort for the elevation of woman, and many of us are ready to step aboard and serve the guns at need while our own fair craft is lying to for a breeze. The various benevolent orders, whose purpose is to snatch the poor and perishing from want and infamy, are institutions that have our individual aids and sympathies, but their work is not the work of Sorosis. The noble institutions, that hike the divine Man of Nazareth take the fallen by the hand, and breathe hope and courage into the sinking heart of the Magdalen, win our personal revernee, and I know we are not mindless of their claims upon our personal efforts. But Sorosus is not an occupant of their field, and only serves in these several departments as the elements are auxiliaries of the farmer and physican in promoting healing and growth, We do not aim to be activity on one line. Our specific purpose is growth. We are like the tree, the lily, the bird, the brook. Like them we seek the pe the world than if we were walled up in graceless planks, to turn one solitary mill-wheel, and then drop into the salt sea with a turbid under-tow?

Then comes the lunch, the Sorosis lunch, about which graceless curiosity is so exercised, and at which so many reporters' jokes have been poked. Do you think you are going to know what it was ! Not a bit of it; tea was not the staple thereof, and toast was wanting. Chicken salad and croquets may be mentioned, comfits and chocolate eclairs hinted at, and a beverage whose aroma was that of flowers—not a word further. For three hours did those forty women sit at table, listening to readings and speeches, that flashed from side to side without specific or general gravity, and not a creature wanted to stir when all was done. Nobody went under the table, no-body sang Offenbach, or Irish dittles; nobody danced on one foot, or rumpled her hair, and strange to say they had a very good time. Mrs. Croly read an address, a model of brevity, which closed by calling on those newspaper editors who vowed if the Club lasted a year they would change their opinion of women, to fulfill their promise. Miss Hillard read a spicy paper on the Rights of Man, Miss Bronson recited spirited verse, and Mrs. E. Oakes Smith gave one of her pleasing and piquant speeches. She said that men spoke of the power piquant speeches. She said that men spoke of the power to call spirits from the vasty deep, but the question was, would they come at the call! Her's would not. She proceeded to faisify this statement by a racy settlement of the Women's Rights question, which only meant, she considered, the right to be asknowledged as an equal half of the race in love, politics, and occupation. She didn't hate men. She loved them, and all women did, as husband, brothers, or sons. She hated to be called the femile half of the race, as if one was speaking of biddles or chickens. She once was in church at a ceremony, when the clergyman amounced that the men would take one side of the aisie, the females the other, and she was disguated. As to the ballot, she only wanted it as a necessary cvil, and by this declaration hoped to remain in harmony with those of her sisters who were more conservative. rvative. Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis spoke in high-toned culogy

of the President and Secretary, and the course they had taken since the establishment of the Society. The smooth and ladylike eloquence of her speech would not be conveyed by mere words. Mrs. Dalay Howard McCrum spoke a neat little word in behalf of the absent sex, and list Augusta Larned made a spicy speech, conveying for the snake.

her sympathy for the under-dog in the fight, in which record she placed the noble creature Man, giving enthusiastic praise to those who had cheered the woman's movement by their encouragement, and ended by giving the toast, "Wendell Phillips." Dr. Anna Dinsmore gave the toast, "The Mothers of the Children of Sorosis." Miss Pollard read some impromptu and flowery verses. Madame Demorest, on being requested to make an apology for a speech, said she nover had slighted anything in her life, and she wasn't going to do it now; and in place of making a tame speech would recite a poem. Mrs. Clymer gave the toast, "The Coming Man," "for the benefit of single members, to be drank in silence," with becoming laughter. The Press Club was remembered in glasses of-mystery; the toast "Sour Grapes" was drank to the masculine reviiers of Sorosis, and after hearly every member of the Club had responded to a sentiment, the final toast was given "Man," with all the honors, and the Sorosis went into secret conclave. For what, let the 23d of April and the Press Club answer.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE-EVENING SESSION.

BELS REPORTED.

AMENDY, N. Y., March 22.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the excise laws of the State; incorporating the Irish Brigade Association; for a free bridge over the Chemung River at Chemung.

The PRESIDENT presented the second annual report of the Board of State Commissioners on Public Charities.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the charters of Little Falls, Richfield Springs and Deposit. Mr. Folger—In relation to the State Board of Commissioners of Charities. It authorizes the Governor to appoint three additional Commissioners at large and confers additional powers. Mr. Parker—To amend the law relating to the recording of wills, so that they may be recorded the same as conveyances of real estate.

The bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law, which

of real estate.

The bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law, which had been taken from the hands of the committee and committed to the Committee of the Whole, was, on motion of Mr. VAN PETEN, Chairman of the Committee to which it was originally referred, recommitted to such Committee, and ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending Clove Branch Railroad; conferring certain powers on the Syracuse Board of Education; amending the law relative to wills, and the appointment of guardians; also the charter of the German Savings Bank; to send Kings County prisoners whose term is under five years to the Peintentiary. The SPEAKER presented the annual report on criminal statistics; also report on quarantine jurisdiction.

BULLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hasbrouck—Amending the charter of Poughkeepsie Ferry. Mr. Hasbronek—Repealing the charter of the United States Contracting Company.

Mr. HARTMAN called up his resolution instructing the Sait Committee to report within 30 days what legislation is necessary to secure a reduction in the price of sait. Adopted. eign Affairs, had gone to Asuncion, the capital of

Adopted.

Mr. Hasbronek's resolution calling for a Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the cattle yards at West Albany in connection with the Central Railroad, was adopted. Adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY CAUCUS. The Hon. J. H. Selkreg corrects a statement

The Holl. J. H. Selking corrects a statement that in the Republican Assembly caucus on Thursday night he "led the opposition" to making the Tax Commissioner's bill a party measure. On the contrary, he says he was one of the last to come over to that view of the subject. MOBILE RACES.

MOBILE, March 22 .- The Spring Race Meeting

Second Bace.—Sweepstakes for three year olds; \$25 entrance, play or pay: 6500 added by the Club; mile bests:
W. Cottril entered b. f. Puss Browdnax, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggle G., by Brown Diok.

2 4
T. G. Moore entered b. c. Bayonet, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by lum. Yorkshire.

1 1

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. The thermometer at Binghamton yester-day morning stood 11° below zero.

...Officer Craft, a victim of the late revolt at Sing Sing, was buried there on Sunday.Gibb's hat factory at Newton, N. J., was

.... A heavy north-east storm, accompanied by rain and sleet, prevailed at Fortress Monroe yesterday.The carrying sloop of Swasy, Cooper & Co., near Port Jervis, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yester-

... An application for a writ of error was Yates County, N. Y., were instruved by first an Salaria,

night. The loss will probably reach \$125,000; insurance, ... A coal car ran over an embankment into Paintor's rolling mills in West Pittsburgh, yesterday, instantly killing a boy named Winfield Scott, and fatally

....It is reported that a woman, named Mary Ann Toles, escaped from Sing Sing Prison on Saturday night. She was sentenced for five years, and had been there only two months.

....The upsetting of a kerosene lamp in the house of Henry Stoddard, at Vernon, Vormont, on Satur-day night, caused the death of Mrs. Stoddard and the total destruction of the house and barns by fire,

.... Michael McDonald, alias Stanley of Montreal, Canada, the noted swindler, who swindled the Hartford Trust Company out of \$2,500, was yesterday sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for five years.

....A Fenian meeting was held at Cincinnati last night in behalf of Gen. Halpin, now in a British prison. Resolutions were passed demanding his release, and a committee appeinted to present them to the President. A Fenian meeting was also held at Detroit, last night.

MUSIC.

The Brooklyn Choral Union announces a grand concert to-night across the water, and as Miss Kel logg has been secured, the Academy will no doubt be

Mr. Levy continues to fill Irving Hall on Sunday night, and the audiences never seem to hear enough of his wonderful cornet. The entertainment certainly of his wonderful cornet. The entercape does not lack variety, the list of percent singers and plan-ists who appear with hith bong a very long if not always a very strong were. The orchestra has improved. Last suggest if gave a creditable performance of Liszt's "Preludes," and several other pieces of a more popular char-

At Theodore Thomas's Concert last Sunday the principal attraction was, as usual, the orchestra, which played, among other good things, a part of the Suite, by Grimm, which was so much admired at the last Symphony Soirce, and a capital arrangement of airs from "Ernani." In the latter there was a fine trombone solo by Mr. Letsch. Signora Lanari was the vecalist of the evening. She is an artist of remarkable culture, and on this occasion developed more richness of voice than she has hitherto exhibited. The reopening of the French Theater on

Monday next is to be made the occasion of a compliment, ary benefit to Mr. Jacob Grau. This little testimonial is offered by certain prominent citizens as a mark of appre-ciation of Mr. Grau's services in elevating public taste, purifying public morals, and refining dramatic represent ations; also in spending a good deal of money for alterations in the building. At this interesting festival Offen bach's "La Vie Parisienne" will be presented for the first Of the opera season there is only the old

story to tell ; whether the temptation be Miss Kellogg in "Faust," or Madame LaGrange in "The Prophet," the iouses are crammed, and New-York pokes its dollars through the box-office window with an enthusiasm wonderful to witness. The benefit of Madame LaGrange tonight, the appearance of Miss Kellegg in "Fra Diavolo" o-morrow, and the close of the season on Saturday night there will be no performance on Thursday or on Friday), are the remaining events of the week, after which there will be nothing left us but the grand winding up crash of the Opera Ball.

The mammoth festival on Boston Common seems to be no longer a problem, but an assured promise. Money, it is said, pours in by millions, and whatever the music may be, there is certain to be a mighty noise, and crowds of enthusiastic spectators, and a memorable celeration altogether. The exercises are to be held in an ron amphitheater, to be erected for the purpose. The festival proper will last about a week, but the building will stand for at least a month, and be used during that time for monster concerts, oratories, and similar decorous jollifications. The middle of June is the time

A boa constrictor in Singapore has swallowed young lady, who were at the time a \$15,000 diamond neckiace. About 30,000 natives are diligently searching FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORE FENIANS TO BE PARDONED-THE DEBATE ON THE CHURCH QUESTION. LONDON, March 22-In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the Government did not intend to extend clemency to any other Fenians now in prison. The debate on the Irish Church bill was resumed. Sir Roundell Palmer made a speech favoring disestablishment, but opposing disendowment; and said he would propose and urge modifications of the bill in Committee, Solicitor-Generer Sir John Duke Coldridge

A FREE-TRADE DEMONSTRATION. MADRID, March 22 .- A popular demonstration has been made in Barcelona in favor of free-trade.

advocated the bill, approving it in all its points.

HUNGARY.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS. PESTH. March 22 .- The majority of the elections for the Hungarian Parliament have so far resulted in the success of the Deak party.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RETURN OF THE TURKISH EMBASSADOR TO CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.-Photiadis Bey has

gone to Athens, to resign his position as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotiary from Turkey.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE ESTAB-LISHED IN ASUNCION. Paris, March 22 .- Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received. The news from the seat of war in Paragnay was mainly unimportant. Joseph Marie de Silva Paranhas, the Brazilian Secretary of For-

Paraguay, to establish a Provisional Government, CUBA.

DEATH OF THE CUBAN GEN. SCHMIDT-SEVERAL PROMINENT CUBANS SHOT. HAVANA, March 22 .- In a skirmish near Trinidad the Rebel Gen. Schmidt was killed. Two more plantations in that jurisdiction have been destroyed by

the Rebels. A journal here reports that the towns of Manuacaragua and Portrero Gallano were burned by order of Cavada. The Prensa reports that 25 insurgents, most of them of high rank in the Rebel army, were captured and executed within five leagues of Trinidad, but adds that the situation in that quarter is more serious than it has hitherto appeared.

A PROCLAMATION OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL. Captain-General Dulce yesterday issued a proclamation, addressed to the citizens of Havana, in which he refers to the events of the day before. He says his promises of maintaining order and justice have been observed; the man who had just been executed was probably instigated by others to create a disturbance, and it was necessary to act in his case with exemplary severity; at this very moment the Government was leniently sending out of the country more astute but equally culpable men. The proclamation concludes with a flattering address to

HOPEFUL PROSPECTS OF THE CUBAN CAUSE. Washington, March 22.-Private letters received in Washington represent the cause of the insurgents to be favorable, and consider it out of the power of Spaniards to put down the insurrection. The insurgents maintain themselves in more than one half of the Island, outside of the principal cities, and are increasing in number. The Freedmen have their choice,

either to join the army, or work on the plantations for the benefit of the revolutionists, for wages. They generally prefer the latter. REPORTED ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN RE-ENFORCE-

MENTS FOR THE CUBANS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22 .- The Daily News will publish to-morrow a letter announcing the arrival in Cuba of an American expeditionary force in aid of the revolutionists. The force is said to be composed thankly of an errand men who served in the Federal and Confederate armies during the late war, and is commanded by Gen. Henningson of Nicaragua fame.

HAYTI.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR-PEACE WITH FRANCE, HAVANA, March 22 .- Salnave arrested some 200 merchants and others in Port-au-Prince and sent them

200 merchants and others in Fort-au-Frince and sent them to Gonaives to reënforce the garrison. A change had been made in the President's Ministry.

A Convention has been concluded with France by which the latter is to receive 12 per cent of the revenues toward the payment of her claims. Vessels are allowed to enter all the ports of Hayti and discharge and load merchandise, provided those bound to ports in the hands of the rebels previously report at a loyal port for the inspection of their cargoes.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR-SIEGE OF AUX CAYES-AN INTERVIEW OF AMERICAN OF-FICERS WITH SALNAVE AND THE REBEL PRESIDENT DOMINGUES.
WASHINGTON, March 20.—Rear Admiral Holt

PRESIDENT DOMINGUES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Rear Admiral Holt forwards voluminous reports from Commander Abbots, of the Yantic, of the progress of the revolution in Hayti. Commander Abbott reports, under date of Feb. 10, that the Yantic left Port-au-Prince on the 2d of that month for Aux Cayes, finding there on his arrival the British war steamer Jason, and a few forcien merchant vessels. The town was then besieged by Sainave's land forces, the inhabitants being in considerable excitement and alarm. Domingues remained at Aux Cayes, determined on making vizorous resistance. On the 4th of February the Haythan flag-ship, with Sainave on beard, came into the harbor, and anchored. On the next day Sainave sent, through the Yantic, notice to the different foreign Consuls, and the inhabitants of Aux Cayes, announcing his determination to attack the town at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o'clock the next day, unless surrendered before. When the town was first invested by Sainave's troops a number of the inhabitants, principally noncombatants, sought and obtained refuge on the merchant vessels in the harbor, and when Sainave's announcement was made the number greatly increased. The foreign Consulates were also overcrowded with refugees. On the evening of the 4th Domingues, Secretary of State, requested an asylum on board the Yantic, which was refused; but he was sent on board a Notwegian bark. On the afternoon of the 6th, presuming a bombardment would take place, the merchant vessels, with the assistance of the Jason and Yantic, removed from the anchorage to a safer part of the bay. The threatened bombardment did not take place, however, and had not commenced when the Yantic sailed, on the 8th. The President and Admiral were unwilling to begin the attack until the arrival of the Sainave, which was hourly expected. At the interview had by our officers with Sainave in regard to the protection of American interests and the disposition of refugees, the President was willing to do all he could to protect heading merchant vessels in such a man

ST. DOMINGO.

THE BAY OF SAMANA.

HAVANA, March, 22.—M. Fabens, Special Commissioner, of the Dominican Government to Washington, carries with him instructions to rent the Bay of Samana to the United States. He is very retieent on the subject, and no other particulars as to the object of his mission can be obtained.

ST. THOMAS.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN TO BE EXPELLED AT THE AN AMERICAN CITIZEN TO BE EXPELLED AT THE DEMAND OF THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES.

HAVANA, March 22.—At the request of the Captain-General of Porto Rico the Danish authorities had banished from St. Thomas Dr. Betances, of Mayaguez, whe was suspected of being engaged in organizing an expedition against the Spanish colonics. Passports were sent to the Doctor, but he refused to leave the island, assuming that the action of the authorities was illegal. He claimed his right to remain on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States, and in this he seems to have been supported by the American Consul, who had protested against the Doctor's banishment. The affair caused much excitement, and a settlement was anxionsly looked for.

HAVANA, March 22.-At Porto Rico on the 12th, the sugar market was greatly excited. The Government has imposed additional export duties of \$3 per hhd. on sugar, 65c. per hhd. on molasses, 50c. per cuintal on coffee, and 20c. per cuintal on tobacco.